Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

2F

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

VOLUME 61 NUMBER 23

SOYBEANS (Page 564)

BREADGRAINS (Page 566)

FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

DECEMBER 4, 1950

CONTENTS

Page

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER
Cotton-Price Quotations on World Markets..... 582
Japanese Cotton Textile Industry Operating Near Capacity..... 583
Egypt's Cotton Exports Drop Sharply..... 584

FATS AND OILS
World Soybean Production Sets New Record..... 564
Greek Olive Oil Production Second Lowest in 20 Years..... 578
Lebanon's Olive Oil Production Only 10 Percent of Last Year's 579
British West African Oilseeds Sold to U.K. at Increased Prices..... 580
Portugal's Whale and Sperm Oil Exempt From Export Duty..... 580

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS
Vegetable Prospects Good in Mexico 574

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS
World Breadgrain Crop Still Above Prewar Average..... 566
Canadian Fall-Sown Grain Acreage Smaller..... 581

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS
Melbourne Wool Talk Ends..... 576
London Wool Auction Prices Back to September Levels..... 576
Australian Wool Prices Regain September Levels..... 576
Cuban Milk Deliveries Hindered by Rains..... 578
Canadians Relax Import Ban on Eggs and Poultry..... 578

TOBACCO
Smaller 1950-51 Cuban Tobacco Crop Forecast; Exports Decline. 572
Dominican Republic's Tobacco Production Steady, Exports Lower 572
Mexico's Tobacco Production Higher; Exports and Imports Decreased..... 573

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

LATE NEWS

Pakistan's cotton export duty was increased on November 25 to 300 rupees per bale (23.09 cents a pound) from a previous rate of 180 rupees (13.85 cents) in effect since October 25, 1950. Immediately prior to that date the rate was 60 rupees (4.62 cents) for certain specified long-staple varieties and 40 rupees (3.08 cents) for others.

- - - - - - - -

The Belgian Congo ordinance restricting the import of poultry products has been repealed, effective November 1, 1950.

- - - - - - - -

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION SETS NEW RECORD

Soybean production in 1950, estimated at 626 million bushels, is a world record and surpasses the previous high (1948) by 63 million bushels, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The United States and Canada harvested their largest crops and indications point to a near-average crop in China. About 93 percent of the 1950 output is in the United States, China, and Manchuria.

Canada's 1950 soybean outturn is more than 3 million bushels from 142,000 acres, representing increases from last year of 17 and 36 percent in production and acreage, respectively. The expansion in acreage is primarily the result of newly developed soybean varieties that mature early and are adaptable to central and eastern Ontario as well as the southwestern area. It is estimated that over 70 percent of the 1950 acreage was planted to new Canadian varieties.

The United States soybean production of 281 million bushels is a record for this country. Nearly 13 million acres will be harvested but the yield per acre in most of the heavy producing states is lower than a year ago. Acreage increase was largely from land diverted from crops under acreage allotments. In 1949 more than 222 million bushels were harvested from about 10 million acres.

The United States average support price for 1950-crop beans is $2.06 per bushel compared with $2.11 for the 1949 crop. Price support is effected through loans and purchase agreements available from time of harvest through January 31, 1951.

According to information available, soybean production is declining in European countries and possibly in the Soviet Union.

While official estimates are not available at this time, it is believed that both China and Manchuria have larger crops than in 1949. China's production may be around 200 million bushels compared with an estimate of 179 million for last year. In the province of Shantung, where around 80 percent of China's soybeans are produced, growing conditions were generally favorable. Manchuria's 1950 production plan called for more than 100 million bushels against 66 million last season.

Japan's 1950 harvest of 12 million bushels is 40 percent greater than last year and the largest in a decade. Turkey produced 73,000 bushels compared with 50,000 in 1949 and 37,000 in prewar years.

Indonesia's 1950 soybean production probably exceeded the 9.7 million bushels produced last year. Plantings in the important producing areas were reported to be substantially larger than in 1949.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1935-39, annual 1947-50 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949	1950 3/	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949	1950 3/	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949	1950 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	4/ 10	61	94	104	142	20.7	18.2	19.4	25.1	21.4	4/ 207	1,110	1,824	2,605	3,039
United States 5/	3,042	11,212	10,430	9,912	12,937	18.5	16.4	21.4	22.4	21.7	56,167	183,558	223,006	222,305	281,133
EUROPE															
Bulgaria	34	75	-	-	-	12.1	5.1	-	-	-	416	385	-	-	-
Hungary	6/ 7	8	6	-	-	16.9	10.1	15.1	-	-	6/ 125	81	90	-	-
Italy	7/	7	5	3	2	12.1	20.9	21.9	18.3	24.7	4/ 1	150	107	52	46
Rumania	4/ 49	-	-	-	-	9.5	-	-	-	-	4/ 463	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	6/ 607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6/ 5,805	-	-	-	-
ASIA															
Turkey	6/ 1	5	5	5	5	29.0	10.8	15.3	10.6	14.9	6/ 37	55	71	50	73
China (22 provinces)	12,411	11,641	11,309	11,762	-	16.7	17.3	18.6	15.2	-	207,666	201,322	210,820	179,200	-
Manchuria	8,992	6,662	-	5,500	-	16.8	17.9	-	12.0	-	151,214	119,059	-	66,000	-
Japan	4/ 812	607	584	642	734	15.4	11.8	13.8	13.8	17.1	12,499	7,161	8,085	8,928	12,566
Taiwan	4/ 17	19	50	-	-	8.9	18.8	9.1	-	-	4/ 151	364	457	-	-
Korea 8/	4/ 1,921	568	487	658	-	10.0	8.2	10.1	10.0	-	17,654	4,666	4,924	6,654	-
Indonesia 9/	889	700	900	872	-	10.9	9.6	10.9	11.2	-	9,731	6,719	9,847	9,737	-
AFRICA															
Tanganyika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	97	36	67
Union of South Africa	-	7	10/ 13	10/ 15	-	-	6.6	5.0	5.3	-	-	44	67	80	-
World total 11/	29,100	33,240	31,700	31,300	36,130	-	-	-	-	-	463,900	537,420	563,200	510,170	626,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Average of less than 5 years. 5/ Acreage harvested for beans. 6/ One year only. 7/ Less than 500 acres. 8/ Beginning with 1947 figures represent South Korea only. 9/ Java and Madura only prior to 1948. 10/ Planted acreage. 11/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of UnitedStates Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

Soybean cultivation has been only moderately successful in Africa. Tanganyika produced 67,000 bushels in 1950 and 36,000 in the preceding year. The Union of South Africa has not reported 1950 production but in 1949 the outturn was 80,000 bushels.

Colombia is interested in growing soybeans. As part of a campaign to improve the diet of low income families in Bogota and the surrounding area the Government plans to supply farmers with seed and to guarantee purchase of the crop.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part on U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP STILL ABOVE PREWAR AVERAGE

World breadgrain production in 1950 is estimated at 239 million short tons, unchanged from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations' previous estimate. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, September 25, 1950). Slight changes from the September totals for wheat and rye are noted, however, with a small decline in the world total for rye balanced by an equivalent increase in the estimated wheat crop. There are also significant, but offsetting revisions from earlier estimates for individual countries. Production of the 2 grains together would be larger than the immediate prewar average (1935-39), with increases in the wheat crop being only partly offset by declines for rye.

The present estimate of 6.4 billion bushels of wheat is, with the exception of the unusually favorable world harvest of 1948, the largest wheat crop reported since 1938. It is 6 percent above the 1935-39 average and 2 percent above last year's crop, which is estimated at 6,270 million bushels. The greater part of the increase is in North America and in Asia.

World rye production, now estimated at 1,665 million bushels, is about 4 percent less than the prewar average, largely because of reduced acreage in Europe and North America. The crop is also estimated a little below the 1949 harvest because of reductions in Europe and the Soviet Union. Those 2 areas together customarily produce more than 95 percent of the world's rye crop.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1948-50 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949	1950 4/	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949	1950 4/	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949	1950 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	25,595	22,466	24,106	27,541	27,031	12.2	18.8	16.0	13.3	17.1	312,399	422,559	386,345	367,406	461,730
Mexico	1,244	1,394	1,483	1,310	1,483	11.5	11.2	12.4	13.2	13.6	14,284	15,624	18,370	17,270	20,200
United States	57,293	54,017	73,017	76,751	60,513	13.2	17.1	18.0	14.9	16.7	758,629	925,984	1,313,534	1,146,463	1,010,069
Estimated total 5/	84,170	77,930	98,660	105,650	89,080	-	-	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,365,000	1,719,000	1,531,000	1,492,000
EUROPE															
Albania	99	123	-	-	-	15.2	11.2	-	-	-	1,507	1,381	-	-	-
Austria	630	545	540	555	585	25.3	21.7	20.4	25.2	24.8	15,942	11,800	11,000	14,000	14,500
Belgium	394	492	385	420	465	40.3	36.2	39.1	52.1	48.5	15,887	17,820	15,065	21,899	22,560
Bulgaria	3,362	3,330	-	-	-	20.5	16.1	-	-	-	69,080	53,500	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	2,158	2,175	2,147	2,075	-	26.6	23.0	24.2	27.5	-	57,322	50,000	52,000	57,000	-
Denmark	319	151	170	206	209	45.4	41.5	54.7	53.5	51.0	14,470	6,264	9,296	11,023	10,660
Finland	230	322	425	510	525	26.5	19.0	24.0	23.3	22.5	6,100	6,134	10,200	11,900	11,800
France	12,560	11,300	11,100	11,120	11,150	22.8	21.2	27.0	26.7	25.1	286,505	240,000	300,000	296,996	280,000
Germany:															
Western Germany	6/ 2,785	-	2,240	2,280	2,530	6/ 33.2	-	32.9	39.8	37.7	6/ 92,400	-	73,700	90,800	95,500
Other Germany	6/ 1,495	-	-	-	-	6/ 39.1	-	-	-	-	6/ 58,400	-	-	-	-
Greece	2,172	2,250	2,105	1,849	2,097	14.0	9.6	14.7	15.2	15.8	30,425	21,500	30,931	28,094	33,070
Hungary	4,091	4,080	-	-	-	22.3	19.5	-	-	-	91,210	79,762	-	-	-
Ireland	225	499	540	380	375	34.2	33.5	34.2	38.3	32.0	7,689	16,735	18,500	14,560	12,000
Italy	12,577	12,464	11,860	12,100	12,100	22.1	19.7	21.1	22.7	23.6	278,366	245,812	250,000	275,000	285,000
Luxembourg	47	41	40	40	46	25.9	22.0	27.5	30.0	28.3	1,215	904	1,100	1,200	1,300
Netherlands	333	352	244	256	235	45.7	35.9	46.0	61.0	51.1	15,217	12,639	11,235	15,627	12,000
Norway	80	108	81	76	77	29.9	26.2	34.3	32.4	32.1	2,391	2,832	2,779	2,462	2,470
Poland	3,260	-	-	-	-	22.7	-	-	-	-	74,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	1,720	-	1,724	1,717	1,720	10.7	-	7.6	8.8	12.1	18,400	-	13,064	15,110	20,830
Rumania	6,900	5,600	-	-	-	16.2	14.3	-	-	-	112,000	80,000	-	-	-
Spain	7/ 11,253	9,300	9,900	9,800	10,375	7/ 14.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	13.5	7/ 157,986	103,000	110,000	110,000	140,000
Sweden	740	700	780	759	837	35.6	24.0	33.1	33.7	32.4	26,351	16,834	25,806	25,615	27,120
Switzerland	183	225	211	206	216	33.1	35.2	33.9	45.2	36.6	6,050	7,929	7,150	9,320	7,900
United Kingdom	1,843	2,655	2,279	1,963	2,476	33.8	36.0	38.7	41.9	36.3	62,361	95,656	88,144	82,283	90,000
Yugoslavia	5,400	4,900	-	-	-	18.1	15.7	-	-	-	97,700	77,000	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	74,870	70,020	69,410	69,000	71,240	-	-	-	-	-	1,599,000	1,345,000	1,455,000	1,505,000	1,530,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	104,000	-	95,000	103,000	107,000	11.9	-	10.8	10.7	10.4	1,240,000	-	1,025,000	1,100,000	1,110,000

ASIA															
Iran	6/ 4,191	3,283	-	-	-	6/ 17.2	16.1	-	-	-	6/ 72,128	52,880	70,730	58,790	72,750
Iraq	6/ 1,724	1,737	927	1,236	1,606	6/ 10.5	8.5	11.9	14.9	12.6	18,114	14,697	11,020	18,370	20,210
Lebanon	8/	166	173	176	161	8/	9.5	12.1	11.3	11.4	8/	1,572	2,100	1,990	1,840
Palestine	533	450	-	-	-	6.1	7.4	-	-	-	3,244	3,339	-	-	-
Syria	8/ 1,363	1,216	1,819	2,300	-	8/ 14.3	13.5	13.3	8.7	-	19,485	16,357	24,130	20.000	25,720
Turkey	8,973	10,214	9,884	9,150	11,100	15.1	13.3	14.7	10.4	15.3	135,690	135,747	145,000	95,000	170,200
China	6/ 49,000	47,400	52,818	52,717	-	15.3	16.5	17.5	15.6	-	750,000	782,000	925,000	825,000	-
Manchuria	2,896	1,955	-	-	-	12.4	11.7	-	-	-	36,035	22,923	-	-	-
Indian Union 9/	6/ 25,460	24,227	20,353	21,885	23,627	6/ 10.3	10.5	9.9	9.3	9.7	6/262,100	253,600	201,190	204,288	228,107
Pakistan 9/	6/ 9,305	10,028	9,877	10,833	10,715	6/ 12.6	13.1	12.6	14.2	13.8	6/117,000	131,369	124,770	153,291	147,766
Japan	1,735	2,044	1,631	1,866	1,883	28.8	25.6	23.5	25.5	26.1	49,954	52,228	38,250	47,656	49,160
Korea	832	801	-	-	-	12.3	12.7	-	-	-	10,240	10,203	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	108,190	105,830	107,260	109,660	116,470	-	-	-	-	-	1,498,000	1,500,000	1,600,000	1,475,000	1,630,000
AFRICA															
Algeria	4,185	3,965	3,780	3,700	3,810	8.4	7.4	10.2	10.5	10.1	35,201	29,442	38,500	39,000	38,500
Egypt	1,464	1,693	1,573	1,471	1,424	31.3	26.0	26.4	30.6	28.8	45,849	43,973	41,500	45,000	41,000
French Morocco	3,254	3,555	2,590	2,700	2,900	7.1	7.2	10.0	9.1	8.6	23,128	25,447	26,000	24,500	25,000
Tunisia	1,950	1,747	2,170	2,095	1,720	7.7	6.0	5.1	9.6	10.0	14,962	10,509	11,000	20,100	17,270
Union of South Africa 10/	1,926	2,514	2,400	2,694	-	8.3	6.2	7.3	5.3	-	16,025	15,597	17,540	14,340	-
Estimated total 5/	13,850	14,710	14,440	14,800	13,880	-	-	-	-	-	143,000	134,000	150,000	157,000	150,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	15,834	13,776	12,000	12,500	14,500	14.0	17.0	15.8	16.8	15.9	221,769	234,585	190,000	210,000	230,000
Brazil	414	677	900	-	-	12.0	10.2	14.4	-	-	4,978	6,935	13,000	-	-
Chile	1,963	1,908	2,143	2,059	1,983	16.1	16.7	19.1	14.8	17.1	31,562	31,873	40,910	30,530	33,880
Peru	285	287	300	350	-	11.5	12.2	12.2	12.9	-	3,274	3,504	3,670	4,500	-
Uruguay	1,210	945	1,280	1,237	1,040	11.0	10.8	14.7	13.4	12.5	13,256	10,161	18,810	16,607	13,000
Estimated total 5/	20,490	18,250	17,210	17,760	19,690	-	-	-	-	-	281,000	293,000	273,000	280,000	300,000
OCEANIA															
Australia	13,128	10,053	12,583	12,311	11,910	12.9	11.3	15.2	17.7	16.0	169,744	113,455	190,703	218,106	190,000
New Zealand	221	241	147	130	-	32.3	34.0	40.5	36.2	-	7,129	8,199	5,960	4,700	-
Total	13,349	10,294	12,730	12,441	12,050	-	-	-	-	-	176,873	121,654	196,663	222,806	195,000
Estimated world total 5/	418,920	387,830	414,710	432,310	429,410	-	-	-	-	-	6,024,000	5,735,000	6,420,000	6,270,000	6,405,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1950 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1950 and end early in 1951. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 9/ Estimates for reporting area only. Allowances for non-reporting area not shown are included in estimated total for Asia. 10/ Production on European holdings only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1948-50 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949	1950 4/	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949	1950 4/	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949	1950 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	816	911	2,103	1,182	1,168	11.3	14.5	12.0	8.5	11.4	9,191	13,222	25,340	10,011	13,346
United States	3,699	3,071	2,096	1,558	1,852	12.1	12.2	12.6	12.0	12.2	44,917	37,547	26,449	18,697	22,509
Total	4,515	3,982	4,199	2,740	3,020	-	-	-	-	-	54,108	50,769	51,789	28,708	35,855
EUROPE															
Austria	881	672	640	675	680	23.4	19.9	20.3	23.7	24.3	20,611	13,400	13,000	16,000	16,500
Belgium	401	361	235	235	218	37.4	36.5	37.0	43.1	40.4	15,016	13,160	8,700	10,150	8,800
Bulgaria	635	453	-	-	-	17.6	11.9	-	-	-	11,150	5,372	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	2,374	2,140	1,796	1,790	-	26.1	23.8	24.5	28.5	-	62,078	51,000	44,000	51,000	-
Denmark	354	467	413	481	381	28.2	32.2	38.1	38.4	35.6	9,973	15,032	15,747	18,464	13,580
Finland	500	426	375	370	375	24.6	18.7	22.1	23.2	24.5	12,300	7,946	8,300	8,600	9,200
France	1,613	1,145	1,460	1,290	1,260	18.6	16.3	18.2	19.8	19.0	29,993	18,700	26,500	25,589	24,000
Germany:															
Western Germany	5/ 4,080	-	3,590	3,495	3,335	5/ 29.2	-	31.3	37.2	35.4	5/ 119,000	-	112,500	130,000	118,000
Other Germany	5/ 2,960	-	-	-	-	28.4	-	-	-	-	5/ 84,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	163	140	140	110	136	13.8	11.4	14.6	14.5	14.0	2,244	1,590	2,047	1,600	1,910
Hungary	1,585	1,522	-	-	-	18.5	18.3	-	-	-	29,354	27,912	-	-	-
Italy	256	251	260	260	250	21.8	21.1	19.2	21.2	22.8	5,580	5,306	5,000	5,500	5,700
Luxembourg	18	19	18	17	17	25.7	24.6	25.5	36.8	32.4	462	468	459	625	550
Netherlands	560	675	454	468	445	36.4	29.7	33.1	45.1	37.1	20,394	20,031	15,046	21,100	16,500
Norway	13	9	3	2	3	31.2	28.4	39.0	41.5	36.7	405	256	117	83	110
Poland	13,425	-	-	-	-	21.2	-	-	-	-	284,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	620	-	692	691	684	8.9	-	7.0	7.6	10.0	5,500	-	4,817	5,237	7,440
Rumania	640	530	-	-	-	15.6	13.4	-	-	-	10,000	7,100	-	-	-
Spain	6/ 1,415	1,550	1,550	1,600	1,581	6/ 13.6	11.0	11.6	12.3	13.3	6/ 19,205	17,000	18,000	19,700	21,000
Sweden	495	518	395	333	313	30.0	26.7	31.1	32.7	30.7	14,828	13,816	12,280	10,889	9,610
Switzerland	38	34	30	29	39	33.2	35.0	34.9	40.0	36.3	1,260	1,190	1,047	1,161	1,417
United Kingdom	16	73	61	64	71	24.9	29.0	30.8	33.1	31.2	398	2,120	1,880	2,120	2,220
Yugoslavia	633	595	-	-	-	13.4	12.9	-	-	-	8,500	7,675	-	-	-
Estimated total 7/	33,680	31,020	30,060	29,810	29,480	-	-	-	-	-	766,000	660,000	660,000	710,000	685,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	60,800	-	73,000	75,500	74,000	14.6	-	12.7	12.6	12.3	885,000	-	930,000	950,000	910,000
ASIA															
Turkey	939	1,090	1,070	1,044	1,180	15.2	13.9	14.5	10.9	17.7	14,301	15,117	15,500	11,392	20,830
AFRICA															
Union of South Africa	5/ 117	140	-	-	-	5/ 6.8	5.9	-	-	-	794	830	879	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	1,078	938	1,000	1,000	-	9.1	10.7	9.8	9.5	9.1	9,771	10,061	9,842	9,500	-
Estimated world total 7/	101,280	94,380	109,740	110,510	109,200	-	-	-	-	-	1,732,000	1,500,000	1,670,000	1,715,000	1,665,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1950 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1950 and end early in 1951. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Figure for 1935 only. 7/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Compared with the earlier estimate, significant revisions show up in continental totals for wheat production in North America, Europe, Asia, and the Southern Hemisphere. The estimate for North America is down about 30 million bushels, principally because of a reduction in Canada's estimate. The total for Asia shows an increase of that amount over earlier estimates, based on more favorable reports for India and China. Wheat production in Europe is now placed about 20 million bushels below the previous estimate, because of increased reports of drought damage in the Balkans. In contrast, Southern Hemisphere prospects are more promising than when September estimates were made, and the principal producers of wheat for export from that area, Argentina and Australia, are both reported more favorably than at that time.

Reports of reduced crops in the Balkan countries would seem to preclude the possibility of any significant availability of grain from that normally surplus area. Acute import needs reported from Yugoslavia reflect the serious condition in that country, which normally exports grain. The drought, which was reported progressively worse throughout the season, appears to have reduced the corn crop more sharply than the earlier grain crops.

In North America the present wheat estimate of 1,492 million bushels is 37 percent above the prewar average, with acreage only 6 percent above that average. Though sharply above the 1935-39 level, production was slightly less than the total for last year. The reduction from a year ago is seen in the United States figure, which is 136 million bushels less than the 1949 harvest. Canada, in contrast reports an outturn 96 million bushels larger than in 1949, but the quality of the crop is much below that of a year ago. The latest official estimate places the Canadian harvest at 462 million bushels, about 30 million below the September estimate. Frost damage and unfavorable harvesting weather account for the reduction.

Rye production is somewhat larger than the 1949 outturn in both the United States and Canada. The crop is still sharply below average in the United States, as a result of greatly curtailed acreage, while Canada's acreage shows a good increase. Yields were about average in both countries.

Wheat production in Europe is now estimated at 1,530 million bushels, the largest postwar production. At that figure, the crop would be about 5 percent below the prewar average. Most of the estimated reduction falls in the Balkan area where drought is reported to have reduced yields somewhat below average. In France and Italy total outturns were about average and in Spain the crop was the largest of recent years. These are the largest producers of the continent. The crop in the United Kingdom was well above average, with acreage about a third larger than the prewar average and yields above average.

Rye production is placed at 685 million bushels, about 10 percent below average. Acreage shows a reduction of about 12 percent, indicating some shift from rye to wheat. Yields averaged slightly better than average. Significantly below-average acreage is indicated for Poland, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Those three countries accounted for about 70 percent of Europe's prewar rye production.

The breadgrain crop for the Soviet Union continues to be estimated about 5 percent below the prewar average and also slightly less than the 1949 outturn. Yields of both wheat and rye appeared slightly below the 1949 yields and below the prewar average. A substantial increase reported for spring wheat acreage, however, apparently maintained the total wheat outturn near the 1949 total. Rye acreage was also estimated to be above prewar but not up to the 1949 acreage.

Wheat production in Asia is now estimated at 1,630 million bushels. This would be larger than the 1949 crop and also above average. Larger acreage accounts for the bulk of the increase. Substantial expansion is reported for acreage in Turkey, China, and Syria. An increase of about 30 million bushels over the previous production estimate results from more favorable reports from China and India. Rye production in Turkey is well above average and larger than the poor 1949 harvest. This is the only producer of significance in Asia.

The wheat crop in Africa is still estimated at 150 million bushels. This is above the prewar average but not up to the high 1949 total. Acreage is estimated at the prewar level but about a million acres less than the large 1949 acreage. Rye is of no significance in this area.

Prospects in South America are generally favorable, and the present outlook there is for a wheat crop of about 300 million bushels. In Argentina, the ranking producer, a crop of at least 230 million bushels, or 10 percent above last year's, is expected. Sown acreage is substantially above the level of recent years, and yield prospects are generally favorable. A light abandonment, therefore, is assumed in the above forecast. Rye production in Argentina, the only producer of any significance in South America, is expected to be above average following a record acreage seeded for all purposes.

Wheat production in Oceania is tentatively forecast to be at least 195 million bushels. Prospects in Australia point to a crop of 190-200 million bushels. A crop that size would mean four successive large harvests for that country. Acreage is well below average but yield prospects were somewhat above average at latest report.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part on U.S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCO

SMALLER 1950-51 CUBAN TOBACCO CROP FORECAST; EXPORTS DECLINE

Cuba's 1950-51 tobacco crop has been preliminarily forecast at approximately 25 percent below the 1949-50 record harvest, according to J.L. Martinez, American Embassy, Havana. Leaf exports during the first 8 months in 1950 were reportedly 4 percent below the same period in 1949 and cigar exports were 33 percent lower than the comparable 1949 period.

The country's 1950-51 leaf crop is unofficially forecast at approximately 69.4 million pounds as compared to the preliminary estimate of 97.0 million pounds in 1949-50 and 53.3 million pounds in 1948-49. Cuba is expected to produce about 66.0 million pounds of sun-grown leaf and 3.4 million pounds of shade-grown leaf in 1950-51.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco on an unstemmed equivalent basis during January-August 1950 totaled 20.7 million pounds as compared to 21.5 million pounds for the same period in 1949. In the 1949 calendar year, leaf exports totaled 31.2 million pounds as compared to the 1948 total of 32.3 million pounds. Cigar exports totaled 10.0 million pieces during January-August 1950 as compared to 15.5 million during the same period in 1949. During the calendar year 1949, cigar exports totaled 21.3 million pieces as compared to 53.8 million in 1948. The United States took about 80 percent of the total January-August 1950 tobacco exports. Spain was the second best tobacco export market in 1950 with the Netherlands ranking third. Some of the other countries which took tobacco exports in varying quantities were Canada, France, Western Germany, Denmark, Uruguay, Australia and Chile.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION STEADY; EXPORTS LOWER

The Dominican Republic's 1949-50 harvest of leaf tobacco is estimated within 1 percent of the 1948-49 total according to H. R. Zerbel, American Embassy, Ciudad Trujillo. Exports during January-June 1950 were approximately 60 percent below the comparable period in 1949.

The country's 1949-50 commercial harvest of leaf tobacco is estimated at 43.7 million pounds from 41,141 acres as compared to 44.1 million pounds from 54,090 acres in 1948-49 and 38.6 million pounds from 38,462 acres in 1947-48. The 1949-50 yield per acre averaged 1,062 pounds as compared to 814 pounds in 1948-49 and 1,003 pounds in 1947-48. Increased yield of the 1949-50 crop is attributable to extremely favorable growing conditions.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during January-June 1950 were 3.5 million pounds as compared to about 9.0 million pounds in the same period in 1949. Total exports of leaf during the calendar year 1949 were 46.2 million pounds. This compared with 30.5 million pounds in 1948. Exports were lower during the first half of 1950 as a result of delays in harvesting and marketing the 1949-50 crop. Spain took 1,240,120 pounds during January-June 1950, the Netherlands 762,117 pounds, Germany 690,842 pounds, Gibraltor 251,191 pounds, Canary Islands 164,493 pounds, Belgium 142,347 pounds, Algeria 191,185 pounds, Switzerland 34,782 pounds, Tangier 22,965 pounds and the United States 12,209 pounds.

According to trade sources the Dominican Republic's 1950-51 acreage planted to tobacco is tentatively forecast at about 54,400 acres or approximately 32 percent above the 41,141 acres harvested in 1949-50.

MEXICO'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION HIGHER;
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS DECREASED

Mexico's 1949-50 leaf crop is estimated at about 28 percent above the 1948-49 harvest, according to S.E. Bakewell, Agricultural Economic Assistant, American Embassy, Mexico. Exports of tobacco during January-June 1950 were reportedly about 30 percent above the total for the calendar year 1949.

The country's 1949-50 tobacco crop is unofficially estimated at approximately 68.3 million pounds as compared to 53.5 million pounds in 1948-49 and 50.9 in 1947-48. Native light types of leaf accounted for about 43.9 million pounds of this year's harvest as compared to 34.3 million pounds in 1948-49. In addition to native light types, Mexico in 1949-50 is reported to have produced 18.0 million pounds of dark leaf, 4.6 million pounds of flue-cured, and 1.8 million pounds of Burley.

A preliminary unofficial forecast indicates that Mexico's 1950-51 tobacco crop will be approximately 58.9 million pounds or about 14 percent below the 1949-50 outturn. Planting to native light type leaf is expected to be about 20 percent below the 1949-50 acreage because of the unusually large accumulated stocks of this type. Flue-cured and Burley plantings are also expected to be lower in 1950-51. In contrast, dark leaf acreage is expected to increase slightly because of the present shortages of this type.

Mexico's foreign trade in tobacco has been comparatively small in past years because of the self-sufficient character of the domestic market. However, during January-July 1950 tobacco exports totaled 207,232 pounds as compared to 158,731 in the calendar year 1949. Belgium took about 75 percent of all tobacco exports in 1949. Denmark about 14 percent and the Netherlands the remaining 11 percent.

Mexico's tobacco imports during January-June 1950 totaled 1,044,980 pounds as compared to 1,732,815 pounds in the 1949 calendar year. The United States supplied practically all of Mexico's leaf imports in 1949 and 1950.

MEXICO: Tobacco Production by Types with Comparisons

(Million pounds)

Type	1950-51 1/	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
Flue-cured	3.7	4.6	2.5	2.9
Burley	1.4	1.8	1.0	2.4
Other Light	35.1	43.9	34.3	28.0
Dark	18.7	18.0	15.7	17.6
Total	58.9	68.3	53.5	50.9

1/ Preliminary Estimate.

Compiled from official and U.S. Foreign Service reports.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

VEGETABLE PROSPECTS GOOD IN MEXICO

Prospects appear favorable for the winter vegetable industry of the West Coast of Mexico this season. Production is expected to provide shipments of about 6,200 car loads of tomatoes, peppers and peas distributed as follows: tomatoes 5,000 car loads, peppers 800 and peas 400 car loads.

Most of the acreage of tomatoes planted in the State of Sonora is located in the Huatabampo region where harvesting is espected to commence soon. The first cars of tomatoes were to have reached the border about November 25, 1950. In Sinaloa, harvesting will start sometime during the latter part of December and shipments will continue until May 1951. The estimated acreage is about 25 percent below the plantings last season but there is prospect of larger production. Peppers produced in Mexico are of excellent quality and ship well. Shipments began around November 14, 1950. Pea shipments will commence about December 15, 1950. Acreage has been increased and shipments will probably exceed last season by 100 cars.

(See accompanying table on following page)

FRESH VEGETABLES, WEST COAST MEXICO: Estimated acreage plantings and production 1950-51 and carlots shipped 1949-50

Districts	1950-51						1949-50		
	Acreage			Production			Carlots shipped		
	Tomatoes	Peppers	Peas	Tomatoes	Peppers	Peas	Tomatoes	Peppers	Peas
	acres	acres	acres	carlots	carlots	carlots	carlots	carlots	carlots
Sonora									
Santa-Rosa.	375	-	-	53	-	-	18	-	-
Guaymas....	225	-	-	32	-	-	3	2	-
Cd. Obregon	100	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Huatabampo.	2,000	500	3,750	285	100	375	551	65	232
Total....	2,700	500	3,750	384	100	375	572	67	232
Sinaloa									
Los Mochis-									
San Blas...	4,986	1,899	-	708	379	-	398	295	-
Naranjo....	1,374	150	-	196	30	-	330	8	1
Toruno.....	499	-	-	72	-	-	136	-	-
Verdura....	1,074	25	-	153	5	-	141	2	2
Bamoa.....	7,611	225	950	1,086	45	96	1,070	32	95
Guamuchil..	1,785	162	-	254	32	-	448	35	-
Acatita....	100	-	-	14	-	-	4	-	-
Caimanero..	137	-	-	19	-	-	23	1	-
Vitaruta...	1,949	344	-	277	68	-	276	16	-
Rosales....	1,171	312	-	165	62	-	242	28	-
Culiacan...	22,798	1,847	-	3,259	369	-	2,328	295	-
Quila El Dorado....	100	62	-	14	12	-	9	7	-
Abuya.....	162	37	-	23	7	-	10	3	-
Total....	43,746	5,063	950	6,240	1,009	96	5,415	722	98
Grand total.	46,446	5,563	4,700	6,624	1,109	471	5,987	789	330

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

MELBOURNE WOOL TALK ENDS

The United States Department of State has announced that representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa met in Melbourne November 15 to 24 to examine further the impact which United States military needs would have on the market for wool. The meeting also was held to set up, if practicable, a system of pre-emption for possible use by the United States to meet its emergency requirements outside the auction system.

It was concluded that, owing to present circumstances, a system for the pre-emption of wool would not constitute a practicable means of securing the United States military requirements and that no special arrangements were necessary to ensure that the 100 million pounds of wool now authorized by legislative action would be available.

The results of the study of pre-emption systems, and of the various legal and administrative measures which would be necessary to supplement them, will be available in case of future need.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION PRICES BACK TO SEPTEMBER LEVELS

Prices for wool at the opening week of the current London Wool sales fully endorsed the values prevailing last week on the Dominion Auctions and are now practically back to September levels for fine wools and above the September prices for medium and coarse crossbreds.

Clean wool 64's - 60's good medium fleeces sold for $2.82 last week compared to $2.85 in week ending September 22 and $2.62 for week ending October 6. Fine crossbred 56's averaged $2.00 compared to $1.98 and $1.87 respectively and 46's crossbreds averaged $1.70, $1.56 and $1.53 for the weeks named.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRICES REGAIN SEPTEMBER LEVELS

November prices for Australian Wool were at the highest point of the season. The slight recession noted in the latter part of September and early October gave way to further increase and by the second week in November reached a level higher than the September opening.

Auctions were held in all mainland centers during November. Offerings have been good and some Joint Organization Wool has been added to complete the catalogue. Practically full clearances have been affected under keen competition from Western European countries, the United Kingdom the Soviet Union, the United States and Japan. Local mills have provided solid support.

Sales during the month of October in all Australian centers amounted to 500,954 bales of greasy and 10,929 bales of scoured wool compared to October 1949 sales of 454,955 bales of greasy and 18,471 bales of scoured.

Receipts of wool into store in Australia in the 4-month period, (July-October) amounted to 1,960,024 bales of which 1,904,006 were new clip wool. For the same period a year earlier 2,035,506 bales were received, of which 1,916,484 bales were new-clip. Out of the receipts so far this year 968,222 bales were sold at auction and 8,585 bales were shipped abroad for sale, leaving 983,217 bales in store on October 31. This compares with 987,792 bales sold and 12,847 bales shipped abroad for sale and a balance on hand at the end of October 1949 of 1,034,867 bales.

Total Australia wool exports for the 3 months ended September 30, 1950 amounted to 158 million pounds as compared with 211 million pounds in the corresponding period in 1949. The 1950 total is made up of 122 million pounds greasy, 23 million pounds scoured and 8 million pounds carbonized wool plus small quantities of noils, tops, and waste. The following table shows the destination of Australian exports of greasy wool only.

EXPORTS: Australian Greasy Wool To Major Consuming Countries and Total July - September 1950 with Comparisons.

DESTINATION	1948	1949	1950
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	45,357	68,384	36,958
Belgium	15,724	25,750	20,165
France	42,255	34,581	19,557
United States	15,823	9,378	14,536
Italy	10,046	7,997	7,748
Japan	5,769	5,341	6,810
U.S.S.R.	11,418	0	3,826
Germany	1,352	8,383	1/
Poland	5,069	7,986	2,458
Others	6,237	8,164	10,183
TOTAL	159,050	175,964	122,241

1/ Not available included with others.
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Nov. 30, 1950.

CUBAN MILK DELIVERIES
HINDERED BY RAINS

The Cuban deliveries of milk from farms to condenseries since September have been below normal due to considerable damage to farm roads from heavy rains. This decrease in milk supplies to condenseries has been felt during much of the heavy production season when stocks of canned milk are accumulated to supplement production after January 1, of which time milk output is seasonally low and demand seasonably heavy for canned milk during the sugar harvest.

Considerable imports of canned milk from such countries as the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Canada and the United States will probably be necessary during the next 6 months to supplement the domestic supply. This is a temporary set-back in the attempt of Cuban condenseries to supply domestic needs.

CANADIANS RELAX IMPORT BAN
ON EGGS AND POULTRY

The Canadian Department of Agriculture announced that, effective November 13, they are permitting imports of raw poultry carcasses and poultry eggs from the United States. This removes restrictions in effect since July 11, 1950, that followed a serious outbreak of Newcastle disease in British Columbia. The import restriction on live poultry, however, will remain until further notice.

Eggs being imported into Canada from the United States for hatching still must be imported under the conditions of Section 184 of the Animal Contagious Disease Regulations, which provide for the usual certification by the United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry, or by a State Veterinarian, with a Bureau of Animal Industry endorsement.

The Canadian Government has continued a vigorous campaign against Newcastle disease, using the slaughter method with considerable success. A few outbreaks of the disease still exist, however, in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario.

FATS AND OILS

GREEK OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION
SECOND LOWEST IN 20 YEARS

Greece's 1950-51 olive oil production is placed at approximately 60,000 short tons, according to an official preliminary estimate reported by H. K. Nelson and C. Souliotis, American Embassy, Athens. This represents the second lowest volume in 20 years (1948 production was 50,000 tons) and less than one-fourth last season's outturn, recently revised to 247,600--the largest in the history of production records in Greece going back to 1921.

The sharp drop in 1950 production is attributed to: (1) weather conditions, notably extreme drought during the spring and summer months and strong, dry, hot winds of July and August, which caused premature drop of olives; (2) the extremely heavy bearing of last year which caused a sharper alternate year yield decline than usual; and (3) severe attacks by the Dacus Fly in some areas.

The Greek Ministry of Agriculture states that planting of olive trees has increased steadily in all producing areas since liberation because of (1) the desire of farm families to become self-sufficient in fats, (2) privations experienced by the lack of oil during the German and Italian occupations, and (3) high price of olive oil in comparison with other agricultural products.

Harvesting and pressing of olives are expected to be completed by the end of December. Despite Dacus Fly attacks this year's crop is expected to be of good quality and the quality of the processed oil probably will be improved by more widespread use of modern olive oil crushing plants and the installation of modern separators in old plants.

Annual consumption of edible olive oil is estimated at 105,000 to 110,000 tons. Stocks at the end of the crop year--October 31, 1950--are indicated at about 140,000 tons.

Exports during November 1, 1949-October 31, 1950 amounted to only 165 tons against 7,000 a year ago. The sharp drop was due mainly to internal prices which priced Greek olive oil out of the world market. It seems unlikely that there will be any substantial increase in exports as long as this price situation continues. In the past seed oil has been imported to depress olive oil prices, but during 1949-50 only 130 tons of seed and vegetable oil were imported even though retail olive oil prices were higher than usual.

The wholesale price of olive oil in Piraeus during October averaged 12,600 drachmas per oka ($596 per short ton) and the retail price in Athens averaged 13,200 drachmas ($624).

The residue from the 1949-50 olive oil pressing amounted to an estimated 330,000 tons of cake, which yielded about 28,000 tons of sulphur oil. The wholesale prices of sulphur oil in Piraeus during October averaged 6,000 drachmas per oka ($284 per short ton) for green and 5,000 drachmas ($236) for yellow oil.

LEBANON'S OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION ONLY 10 PERCENT OF LAST YEAR'S

Lebanon's 1950-51 olive oil production is expected to be only 10 percent of the 1949-50 volume of 11,000 short tons (7,700 edible) reports R. L. Clifford and N. Abboud, American Legation, Beirut. Heavy spring rains which destroyed the flowers and the blossom buds of the olive trees, particularly in the coastal regions, account for the sharp decrease.

Trade circles state that the entire production will be consumed locally to meet 20 percent of the normal yearly requirements of edible olive oil and 8 percent of those of non-edible oil. Deficits in edible oil will be met by the 2,760 tons of cottonseed oil produced locally while deficits of oils required for the soap industry will be met partly by imports of palm oil. In addition, manufacturers are reportedly planning to import some olive cake from Jordan to be processed for soap stocks.

Total olive oil exports during the first 9 months of 1950 were only 8 percent of the 1,700 tons exported during 1949.

Because of the poor olive crop, olive oil prices have increased about 55 percent from last season. The wholesale price of olive oil of one percent acidity during October 1950 is reported at 3,350 Lebanese pounds per metric ton ($904 per short ton) compared with 2,200 pounds ($594) in October 1949. Further price increases seem probable.

BRITISH WEST AFRICAN OILSEEDS SOLD
TO U.K. AT INCREASED PRICES

Nuts and oilseeds to be imported from British West Africa in 1951 by the United Kingdom will cost from 25 to 33-1/3 percent more than in 1950, according to an agreement reached between the British Ministry of Food and representatives of producers in West Africa, states William Kling, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, London.

British West Africa normally exports each year 900,000 tons of peanuts, sesame seed, palm kernels, palm oil and cottonseed. The price previously averaged £55 ($154) per long ton.

This increase in price probably will necessitate the British Government's increasing its budget for the purchase of fats and oils by at least £12 million ($33.6 million).

PORTUGAL'S WHALE AND SPERM OIL
EXEMPT FROM EXPORT DUTY

Whale and sperm oil have been declared exempt from export duty as a means of relieving the crisis in Portugal's whale oil industry, according to J. Bartlett Richards, American Embassy, Lisbon. The exemption decree was published in Diario Do Governo of September 11, 1950.

World markets for whale oil are reported to have improved, however, to such an extent that the need for the relief was less urgent than it was some months prior to the announcement. In addition to promoting exports the duty exemption was also intended to facilitate shipment of whale oil to foreign countries for hydrogenation, there being no hydrogenating equipment in Portugal. A separate clause provided for a

reduction of 50 percent from the minimum duty on hydrogenated oil re-imported by the Fabrico Imperial de Margarineo Ltda., the leading manufacturer of margarine and vegetable lard, if made from raw oil exported by that company.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA FISH OIL
OUTPUT INCREASES IN 1950

Fish body oil production in the Union of South Africa is expected to total 12,000 short tons in 1950, according to J. L. Dougherty, Agricultural Attache, Pretoria. Although this volume exceeds the 10,000 tons estimated to have been produced in 1949, it was expected some weeks ago that before the end of November, 1950 fish body oils would be placed under export control. The reason for this contemplated action was that South African industries would require all of the fish oils produced domestically.

Production of fish body oil in 1951 in the Union of South Africa is expected to reach 18,000 tons, an increase of 50 percent from the contemplated output this year. This sharp gain, if realized, would be particularly significant considering that the Union was a deficit producer of fish oil until about 2 years ago (see Foreign Crops and Markets of June 26, 1950--page 666).

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

CANADIAN FALL-SOWN
GRAIN ACREAGE SMALLER

Canada's winter wheat acreage seeded in 1950 is estimated at 918,000 acres, a 12 percent decline from the 1,043,000 acres sown in the fall of 1949. This is acreage for Ontario only since small acreages of winter wheat in western Provinces are not reported separately but are included with spring wheat.

Fall rye acreage also shows a reduction from last year's acreage, though the decline is not so great as for wheat. This fall's sowings of 867,000 acres are 6 percent below the 1949 acreage of 925,000 acres. Most of the rye reduction is reported in the Prairie Provinces. The largest numerical reduction is for Saskatchewan where the fall-sown area is 24,000 acres less than a year ago The largest percentage change, however, is in Manitoba, with a reduction of 17,000 acres, a 25 percent reduction from the 1949 sowings.

The condition of winter wheat at the end of October was reported at 100 percent of average, compared with 106 percent in 1949. The condition of all rye, about 90 percent of which is in the Prairie Provinces, was more favorable than a year ago. The official condition figure on October 31 was 99 percent of average compared with 82 percent on that date of 1949. Largely as a result of the late season this year, preparation of land for next year's crops is far behind such work a year ago. The greater part of the arrears is reported for Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1950	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound: Spot quotation	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound: Export and intermediate taxes
Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, Good	11-30	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	114.10	66.14	5.91
Ashmouni, FGF	"	"	"	102.60	59.47	5.91
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	119.25	69.12	5.91
Karnak, FGF	"	"	"	111.25	64.49	5.91
Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 770.00	20.50	21.30
Broach Vijay, Fine	"	"	"	1/ 840.00	22.36	21.30
Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine	11-29	82.28 lbs.	"	101.80	37.32	23.90
289F Sind, SG, Fine	"	"	"	105.00	38.50	23.90
289F Punjab, SG, Fine	"	"	"	107.00	39.23	23.90
Buenos Aires		Metric ton				
Type B	11-30	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	4550.00	41.28	3.99
Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2	11-28	101.4 lbs.	Sol	2/3/600.00	39.58	23.62
Tanguis, Type 5	"	"	"	2/3/563.00	37.13	21.13
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	3/ 685.00	45.18	28.02
Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4	11-30	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	310.00	51.00	6.20
Sertao, Type 5	"	"	"	340.00	55.94	6.80
Sertao, Type 4	"	"	"	350.00	57.58	7.00
Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5	"	"	"	362.00	59.56	2-1/2% ad valorem
Torreon		Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	2/ 375.00	42.79	7.63
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	42.10	----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Ceiling prices.
2/ Nominal.
3/ Prices omitted from last week's table: Lima, November 21, 1950, in soles per Spanish quintal with U.S. cents per pound in parentheses, Tanguis 3-1/2 610.00 (40.23) tax 24.29; Tanguis 5 nominal 573.00 (37.79) tax 21.80; Pima 680.00 (44.85) tax 27.67.

JAPANESE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY
OPERATING NEAR CAPACITY

The Japanese cotton textile industry is nearing peak operation with present capacity. Japan's installed spindles are now being operated full time and the production per spindle has been raised to the prewar level.

The total number of spindles installed in Japanese mills reached 4,146,418 on October 1, 1950, of which 99 percent or 4,081,851 were in operation. This compares with 3,686,472 spindles installed on October 1, 1949, of which only 79 percent or 2,870,158 were operating.

Under this full operation cotton consumption has reached the highest level of the postwar period. In the first 3 months of the current season (August, September, and October 1950) consumption was reported at 350,000 bales (480 pounds net), which is at a rate of 1,400,000 bales annually. This compares with 222,000 bales consumed in the first 3 months of the 1949-50 season or a total consumption of 1,025,000 bales over the entire year.

Cotton consumption over the August-October period of this season reached the average prewar rate of 170 pounds per spindle per year. This is still short of the Japanese goal of 185 pounds per spindle and of the prewar peak. Nevertheless, it appears that consumption per spindle has about reached the maximum under present conditions, and that any further increase in consumption must come largely through an increase in spindle numbers.

Expansion of the Japanese spinning industry faces several rather serious limitations. First is the limited capacity for the manufacture of spinning machinery. Japan's present capacity for the production of spindles has been reported at about 50,000 spindles per month. This is expected to be increased to nearly 80,000 spindles per month in 1951. Due, however, to the necessity of earning foreign exchange with which to procure raw materials, it is believed that about one-third of this output will be exported. Thus it may be estimated that probably not more than about 500,000 new spindles will be made available to the domestic industry for replacement and expansion. Some of these spindles will be occupied with rayon spinning. The second limitation is the industry's ability to finance further expansion of plant capacity. This expansion must be financed by the spinners themselves without government aid or loans. The Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association states that the limitation on available funds to finance further expansion may be a more serious difficulty than the limited availability of new equipment. Taking these factors altogether, it seems doubtful that cotton-spinning capacity can be expanded more than 15 percent by July 1951. Because of financing difficulties Japanese cotton spinners also believe it will be difficult to reach the 6-million-spindle goal set by the industry for 1953.

Japan's exports of cotton textiles have shown a marked increase in the past year. Shipments abroad of cotton cloth in the first 10 months of the calendar year 1950 reached 890 million square yards, compared to 600 million yards exported over the same period of 1949. Thus it seems assured that cotton cloth exports will reach or exceed the 1-billion-yard goal set by the Japanese. This would represent a 35 percent increase over 746 million yards exported in 1949 and nearly 2-1/2 times the 422 million yards exported in 1948. Cotton textile exports, however, are still far below the average of 2.5 million yards reported annually in the 5 prewar years, 1934-38.

However, these large exports have been maintained largely at the expense of the domestic market. Goods available to the domestic market are hardly a third of the 9.2 pounds per capita consumed in the 1934-38 period. If the per capita consumption were raised to the prewar level, it would take the most of the present production of cotton textiles.---By Glenn A. Ruggles.

EGYPT'S COTTON EXPORTS DROP SHARPLY

Exports of cotton from Egypt amounted to only 14,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) in September 1950 following an exceptionally large total of 256,000 bales exported in August. Preliminary figures for October indicate that the total for that month probably did not exceed 65,000 bales. The acceleration of exports in August and the sharp reduction in September were both influenced by the increase of the export tax on September 1 to 45E per kantar (5.91 cents a pound) from 21E (2.96 cents) theretofore. Depletion of stocks (new-crop harvest begins in September) and the advance of prices following the announcement of cotton export restrictions in the United States are believed also to have contributed to the lower rate of Egyptian exports in September and October.

The August-September 1950 total of 270,000 bales is more than double the 128,000 total for the corresponding 2 months in 1949 despite the sharp drop in exports after the end of August. Most of the increase, as shown on the table below, was accounted for by the United States, Italy, Yugoslavia, Chile, and Spain. Sales for export to the United Kingdom, India, France, and the Soviet Union, normally the largest markets for Egyptian cotton, were exceptionally small prior to the middle of October.

(See accompanying table on following page)

EGYPT: Cotton exports by countries of destination; averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1948 and 1949; August-September 1949 and 1950

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Year beginning August 1				August-September	
	Averages		1948	1949 1/	1949	1950
	1934-38	1939-43				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria	18.4	2/	3/ 21.9	11.1	.6	.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	18.7	2.9	13.2	14.9	1.3	2.3
Czechoslovakia	59.9	.2	71.8	46.9	3.5	2.0
France	215.2	62.7	115.4	184.9	9.4	.4
Germany	171.6	2.3	39.4	42.2	6.7	10.8
Italy	114.7	19.4	119.9	124.7	7.3	43.8
Netherlands	5.7	1.1	51.6	55.8	3.2	3.4
Poland	38.5	.7	45.1	17.4	12.3	3.5
Spain	43.6	6.5	30.5	23.8	4.2	18.0
Sweden	12.3	2.1	15.9	27.6	2.9	.3
Switzerland	71.1	14.6	17.4	42.1	3.2	9.2
United Kingdom	554.4	402.0	505.7	317.7	1.4	0
Yugoslavia	4/	4/	40.2	28.8	14.2	39.0
Australia	-	6.4	1.4	3.4	5/	1.2
China	20.9	9.4	.9	.9	0	0
India	99.9	170.8	375.2	294.5	16.0	22.7
Japan	148.5	44.1	42.2	14.9	.8	4.4
United States	48.8	97.0	44.2	135.4	26.9	79.9
Soviet Union	4/	4/	69.8	163.9	6.7	0
Other countries	104.5	84.2	70.5	6/ 89.2	7.5	7/ 28.7
Total	1,746.7	926.4	1,692.2	1,640.1	128.1	270.3

1/ Subject to revision. 2/ Included with Germany. 3/ Shipments. 4/ If any, included in "Other countries." 5/ Less than 500 bales. 6/ Chile 21.2; Rumania 23.1; Hungary 12.9; Japan 14.9; Denmark 11.5. 7/ Chile 21.5.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of the Foreign Trade of Egypt.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D.C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage $300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Permit No. 1001